

On the Chelydoid Chelonians of New Guinea. By G. A. BOULENGER

Hearing that I was engaged on a revision of the Chelonians, the Marquis Doria has, with very great kindness, handed over to me, for examination and description, his whole material of Papuanian Tortoises. Up to the present day, three species of non marine Chelonians, all three endemic, have been recorded from New Guinea, viz. *Platemys novae-guineae*, A. B. Meyer, *Euchelymys subglobosa*, Krefft, and *Carettochelys insculpta*, Ramsay. The collection made by M. D'Albertis contains, in addition to the type specimen of *Euchelymys subglobosa*, an example of *Platemys novae-guineae* and representatives of what I regard as two undescribed species. In the following lines, diagnoses are given of the four Chelydoids, and descriptions of the two new species.

1. **Emydura**, Bp. (*Chelymys* + *Euchelymys*, GRAY).

1. **Emydura albertisii**, n. sp.

Carapace oval, obtusely keeled in the male, convex and very rugose in the female; the depth of the shell contained twice and a half in its length; nuchal shield well developed. Plastron more than three times as long as the width of the bridge, front lobe obtusely acuminate; intergular shield nearly twice as long as broad, as broad as or narrower than the gulars. No trace of barbels. Carapace blackish brown above, plastron bright yellow; an olive band on the bridge, bordered on each side by a more or less distinct, festooned, brown band; soft parts dark brown; a bright yellow band from the nostril to above the ear, passing on the upper eyelid; a yellow band on the upper jaw and another on the lower.

Katow, S. E. New Guinea (L. M. D'Albertis).

2. *Emydura subglobosa*

Euchelymys subglobosa, Krefft, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, Viii, 1876, p. 390; Peters et Doria, op. cit. Xiii, 1878. p. 328.

Shell very convex, a little more than twice as long as deep, oval, rugose, with a linear vertebral groove; nuchal shield well developed. Plastron three times as long as the width of the bridge, front lobe broadly truncate anteriorly; intergular shield large, a little longer than broad, much larger than the gulars. A pair of small barbels. Brown above, yellow inferiorly; soft parts brown; a yellow band from the end of the snout to above the ear, passing through the eye; a yellow band on the upper jaw and another on the lower.

Naiabui, S. E. New Guinea (L. M. D'Albertis).

3. *Emydura novae-guineae*.

Platemys novae-guineae, Meyer, Mon. Berl. Ac. 1874, p. 128.

Shell depressed, twice and three fourths as long as deep; carapace keeled, posterior margin expanded and serrated; nuchal shield well developed. Plastral lobes narrow; the width of the bridge contained thrice and one fourth in the length of the plastron; intergular shield very narrow, thrice as long as broad, much smaller than the gulars. A pair of small barbels; temples and upper surface of neck with enlarged, round or subconical tubercles. Shell and soft parts brown above and yellowish inferiorly; a small blackish spot on each vertebral and costal shield.

Passim, N. W. New Guinea (Meyer); Katow (L. M. D'Albertis).

2. *Chelodina*, FITZ.

1. *Chelodina novae-guineae*, sp. n.

Carapace as in *C. longicollis*. Plastron intermediate in size between that of the latter species and that of *C. expansa*; front lobe a little wider than hind lobe and considerably shorter and narrower than the corresponding half of the carapace; the width of the plastron without the bridge is a little more than half its length; the largest plastral shield is the intergular,

which is more than twice as long as the suture between the pectorals; suture between the anals about twice as long as that between the femorals. Head a little larger than in *C. longicollis*, with stronger lower jaw; the diameter of the latter at the symphysis is more than half the diameter of the orbit. Five broad transverse lamellae on the upper surface of the fore limb. Chestnut-brown above, brownish yellow inferiorly.

Katow, S. E. New Guinea (L. M. D'Albertis).

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE NEW SPECIES.

***Emydura albertisii*.**

Two specimens, male and female.

	♂	♀
Length of carapace . . . millim.	116	160
Width of carapace . . .	89	120
Length of plastron . . .	95	137
Length of front plastral lobe .	32	46
Width " " " .	44	64
Length of hind plastral lobe .	34	47
Width " " " .	41	59
Depth of shell . . .	44	64

Carapace of male nearly smooth, obtusely keeled, of female with strong longitudinal rugosities and without keel. Nuchal shield about twice as long as broad; vertebrals broader than long, first not broader than second; supracaudal shields about as long as broad. Plastron flat and smooth in the male, angulated laterally, convex and striated with shallow longitudinal grooves in the female. Suture between the pectoral shields about as long as that between the femorals; suture between the abdominals as long as that between the anals; suture between the humerals hardly one fourth the length of the intergular; pectorals in contact with the fourth, fifth, and sixth marginals, abdominals with the sixth, seventh, and eighth. The

width of the interorbital space, in the middle, equals the diameter of the orbit, which a little exceeds the length of the snout; diameter of the mandible at the symphysis nearly equal to that of the orbit.

Chelodina novae-guineae.

Two female specimens.

Length of carapace	.	.	.	millim.	140	137
Width of carapace	.	.	.	»	108	107
Length of plastron	.	.	.	»	122	115
Length of front plastral lobe	.			»	48	46
Width	»	»	»	.	»	65
Length of hind plastral lobe	.			»	48	45
Width	»	»	»	.	»	60
Depth of shell	»	43

Carapace oviform in outline, broadest posteriorly, flat on the vertebral region; posterior margin not reverted. Discal shields rugose, the rugosities forming radiating lines in one of the specimens; nuchal once and two thirds or twice as long as broad; first vertebral largest, as long as broad or slightly broader than long; second and third much broader than long; fourth smallest; fifth as long as or longer than broad. Inter-gular shield about once and a half as long as broad, about twice and a half as long as the suture between the pectorals, which equals that between the femorals; gulars broader than long; humerals nearly as broad as long; pectorals in contact with the fourth and fifth marginals, abdominals with the fifth and sixth.
